Coast Mail.

COAST MAIL.

SATURDAY, : : : : JAN 10, 1903

Published Every Saturday by the MAIL PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, (in advance)	$1 50
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

$1.00 will be charged when not paid in advance

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

On Dec. 30th the people of Long Beach, Cal voted on the insurance of $35,000 bonds to put in a sewer system. The bonds carried by a vote of 374 to 72. In this connection, there is much food for thought, on the part of Marshfields good people, in the following comments from the Long Beach Press: No one can foretell the full extent of this sweeping victory, when measured by its influence on the future of the town. It shows that the people of Long Beach are thoroughly alive to their needs as a community and are determined to be second to none where enterprice and sacrifice can put them first. They have done a great many things during the past four years when there seemed to be no personal profit in sight and in every instance they have made by their willingness to sacrifice. They have done the same thing here and the results will show much greater returns both individually and collectively than has any other venture of a like nature in the past. Long Beach has taken a great step in advance since yesterday morning and if her citizens continue to show the same spirit nothing can stop her progress in the future.

NOT RECIPROCITY

We wonder if the owners of the steamer Alliance realize how their last move is likely to strike the people of Coos Bay?

The Alliance has now been on this route for several years, and to all appearances has been doing a good business and making money for her owners. She has been getting a large share of the freight, not only from Portland, but from San Francisco. In fact, her profits have come from the patronage accorded her by the people and business of the Bay.

Now, coal is one of the leading products of Coos Bay, and the Alliance has been patronizing this section to the extent of buying her fuel here, the only place on her route where it is produced.

It is now given out that her owners are about to expend some $10,000 in putting into the boat an apparatus for burning oil instead of coal. Considering the facts just outlined this seems to some very much like a slap in the face for Coos Bay.

Of course it is the sole business of the Gray Steamship Co., if it wants to burn oil in its own boats. At the same time it is the business of Coos Bay to place its patronage with those who, wherever possible, encourage the industries of this section. The Alliance may be killing the goose which lays the golden egg, for it is quite within the range of possibility for a ship-building community to build a steamer or two of its own.

This is a matter worthy of consideration here on the Bay.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

America has 1,800 women preachers.

There are 60,000 costermongers in London.

There are 1,600 shoe factories in the United States.

A petroleum oilfield has been discovered in Trinidad.

Canadian trade with Great Britain has increased over six millions the past year.

In the United States more than $60,000,000 is invested in the making of fertilizer.

In the eleven states interested in the industry 200,000 acres are sown in sugar beets.

The total capital invested in railways and canals in the Dominion of Canada is $1,100,000,000.

There are but 330,000 donkeys in the British Isles. Spain and Portugal have between them over 2,500,000.

In spite of hard times the value of farm animals in Germany is increasing at the rate of four millions a year.

The Moorish government has granted to France a contract for the coining of $3,000,000 worth of Moorish money.

An annual cyclopedia for 1901 places the total gifts and bequests in the United States last year at $107,360,000.

It is seventy-three years since the first omnibus started running in London. Few of the original vehicles remain.

One of the new bridges to be thrown over the Seine is to be built in two stories, with one set of arches resting on another.

One result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be the prevention of prohibition of Japanese in Australia, once suggested.

"Snuff" is the local name of a mysterious malady which has already caused the deaths of many sheep in Cardiganshire, Wales.

Russia is founding an independent bishopric in China, and the bishop elect of Charbin and Peking will be at the head of it.

A silver cup, or argyl—"Robert Burns from Mary," hall mark, 1784—brought £10 10s. at Steven's auction rooms in London recently.

The biggest meteorite ever seen has been found at Ponte Alegre, in Brazil. It is an immense rock mass 85 feet long and 55 feet thick.

The British Lifeboat association is considering the establishment of a wireless service around the coast, including the lighthouses.

London is introducing water troughs for thirsty horses, at which the water can be run off by touching a push button and fresh water run in.

The territorial board of health of Hawaii is to begin a series of experiments to determine the value of X rays in the treatment of leprosy.

For giving a Sunday performance at Kalgoorlie of a play entitled "Barabbas" a theatrical manager has been fined $500 by the supreme court of Western Australia.

The lower class of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are exceedingly low cloth is an impossible extravagance.

Georgia is the peach state of the Union, having 7,660,000 peach bearing trees. Next is Maryland, with 4,015,000; then New Jersey, with 2,700,000, and Delaware, with 2,400,000.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich or, rather, to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

If all the land planted in corn in the United States this year were massed, the area would exceed the British isles, Holland and Belgium combined or four-fifths of the area of France or Germany.

The old grist mill at Port Jefferson, N. Y., which was built before the Revolution by Richard Mott and is said to be the oldest structure on the island, is being torn down because it is unsafe. The building was erected in 1771.

Sidney Smith described the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus as a quadruped as large as a cat, with the eyes, color and skin of a mole and the bill and feet of a duck, an eccentric kind of bird bitten with the ambition of being a quadruped.

There were 1,071 strikes during 1901 in Germany, involving 141,220 persons, as against 1,462 strikes of 298,819 persons in 1900. In 200 cases in 1901 the strikes were successful, in 285 cases they were partially successful, and in 571 cases they failed.

The numerous islands of the Patagonia archipelago are covered with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chile and Peru, are probably rich in mineral resources.

The exporting of American shoes is of comparatively recent growth. In 1895 this country exported only $1,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, but for the fiscal year 1901 it sent abroad $5,500,000 worth of boots and shoes, and England and her colonies took $4,400,000 worth of this total.

An effort is being made in Sweden to use electricity in agriculture. A seed field is covered by a network of wire, and a strong electric current is turned on during nights and chilly days, but not on during sunny and warm weather. The system was invented by Professor Lemstrom of Helsingfors, Finland.

Some time ago the customs authorities seized a box of skittles that arrived in Constantinople on the plea that the balls were hard and heavy and might be used as cannon balls, which would be exceedingly dangerous. It was not till one of the embassies had taken a lot of trouble that the balls were given up.

The Tranquil Mind.

Who does not love a tranquil heart, a sweet tempered, balanced life? It does not matter whether it rains or shines of what misfortunes come to those possessing these blessings, for they are always sweet, serene and calm.

That exquisite poise of character which we call serenity is the last lesson of culture; it is the flowering of life, the fruitage of the soul.

It is as precious as wisdom, more to be desired than gold—yea, than even fine gold. How contemptible mere money wealth looks in comparison with a serene life—a life which dwells in the ocean of truth, beneath the waves, beyond the reach of tempests, in the eternal calm!

How many people we know who sour their lives, who ruin all that is sweet and beautiful by explosive tempers, who destroy their poise of character by bad blood! In fact it is a question whether the great majority of people do not ruin their lives and mar their happiness by lack of self control. How few people we meet in life who are well balanced, who have that exquisite poise which is characteristic of the finished character!—Success.

Taking a Chance.

He looked happy enough as he walked up to the postoffice box, set a huge bundle on the floor and began taking pretty square envelopes therefrom, dropping them by twos and threes into the box.

"Big lot of letters," remarked the policeman. "Nice day too."

"Letters!" said the happy man. "My dear fellow, these are not letters. They are wedding invitations."

A stern look came over the face of the hitherto friendly policeman.

"My friend," he said, "I am sorry to disturb you, but I must do my duty. Come with me."

"Arrested?"

"Yes."

"On what charge, sir? This is an outrage."

"Not at all. You are advertising a lottery through the post."

The man went along.—Kansas City Independent.

The Bubble Reputation.

The Governor—Colonel, don't you know Judge Blank? Shake hands with him.

The Colonel—Ah, you are Judge Blank of Blankville?

The Judge—Yes; Blankville is my home.

The Colonel—Of course I know you by reputation then.

The Governor—Colonel, don't you know it always makes me feel mighty uncomfortable when a man says that about me—that he knows me by reputation?

The Colonel—How is that, governor? Why should it make you feel uncomfortable?

The Governor—Because, by jingo, I always wonder which reputation he means.

German Press on Shipping Combine.

The comments of some of the German papers on the Anglo-American shipping combine and the British government's subsidy to the Cunard steamship line are interesting and significant. The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung points out that Germany is in no financial position to pursue a policy of rival subsidies, and adds, "We have more immediate and more pressing obligations than the maintenance for the north Atlantic of a standard of freights which secures for shareholders a dividend of from 6 to 8 per cent."

The Kolnische Volkszeitung also discusses the difficulties of the situation. It maintains, indeed, that the subventions which the Hamburg-American line receives are not for the north Atlantic traffic, but for carrying the German mails and for the support of its steamship services to South Africa and east Asia, which do not pay. Nevertheless, it remarks, the German Atlantic company would gladly accept government subsidies if it could get them. But a generous policy of subsidies is quite out of the question.

The Kolnische Volkszeitung then proceeds to say: "The question arises whether we have not too loudly and too pompously proclaimed the objects of our ambition. Many publications of the German Navy league and of the pan-Germans, and, in fact, declarations which have been made in authoritative quarters, have led the English and the Americans to believe, or have, at least, given them occasion to assert, that it is our ambition to achieve naval supremacy on the Atlantic ocean. In our opinion it would be very desirable that we should act prudently when we have to do with such rich rivals as John Bull and Uncle Sam."

If Shamrock III. should lift the cup she would be Shamrock the first to do it.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

Blow out a candle, and if the wick continues long to smolder look for bad weather. If it goes out quickly, the weather will be fair.

The twelve days after Christmas indicate the weather for the following year. Each day in order shows the weather for one month.

When it begins to snow, notice the size of the flakes. If they are very fine, the storm will be a long one; if large, the storm will soon be over.

If the chickens come out while it rains, it is a sign that the storm is to be a long one. If they stand around under the shed, the storm will be short.

When the cattle lie down as soon as they are turned out to pasture in the morning, it is because they feel a rheumatic weariness in their bones, and you can look for rain soon.

When a night passes and no dew falls, it is a sign it is going to rain. This omen loses much of its mystery when one remembers that dew has not fallen because the night was clouded.

When you see the sun drawing water at night, know that it will rain on the morrow. The sun is said to be drawing water when its rays can be seen shining through rifts in distant clouds.

Brain Strain.

A French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military men give out most quickly. He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the liberal professions artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000.—London Express.

A Painful Inference.

A teacher was instructing a class of boys and had spent half an hour trying to drive into their heads the difference between man and the lower animals, but apparently with little success.

"Tommy," he said coaxingly to a little chap, "do you know the difference between, say, me and a pig or any other brute?"

"No," replied Tommy innocently, but another teacher standing by laughed.—London Answers.

His Dialect.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "did you ever go to school?"

"Sure," answered Meandering Mike. "I don't have to talk dis way. If I showed off me literary accomplishments, folks would wonder why I wasn't readin' de help wanted advertisements instid o' huntin' fur hand suts."—Washington Star.

A MODEL TOWN.

One to Be Shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

A "model town," with everything just as it should be—streets wide, well paved and clean, with no overhead wires and unsightly billboards and public buildings perfect in their arrangements—will be a feature of the coming St. Louis exposition. There will be no crooked, badly paved thoroughfares and no fire trap buildings. Streets will be lighted with the latest improvements, and the police and fire protection will be arranged with the idea of teaching lessons to the towns and cities.

Upon a circular inclosed space the town will be built, three types of street planning being used, which, in their combination, are thought to offer the best and most potentially beautiful ground plan, says the Philadelphia Times. These are the radial, circular and gridiron types. The circular boulevard, so often seen in the old world cities, will be laid around the town, one-half of it being laid out as a park road, properly planted. The other half of the boulevard will be used for exhibition purposes. In the center of the park road will be the railroad station on a square just touching the outer edge of the boulevard. Extending from this open entrance to the town at a slight upward grade will be a broad, well paved street, ending in a plaza.

This plaza will be the official as well as the actual center. Around it will be the group of public buildings, the county courthouse, the town hall, the postoffice. The plaza will be laid out with unusual care and in such a way that it and the surrounding structures will form a harmonic whole.

As the streets are to form one of the main parts of the exhibit, they will be used to illustrate the principles of municipal art. They will have good pavements and gutters, smooth sidewalks and will be kept spotlessly clean. There will be no overhead wires, no waste paper and refuse, no billboards. Street signs will be plain and perfectly legible. The lights will be simple and dignified. There may even be seats along the way.

Not only will the promoters attempt to show what ought to be avoided in making a town beautiful, but they will make use of only the most artistic furnishings in hydrants, mail boxes, refuse receptacles, the lighting apparatus and the public convenience stations.

Mortar Tossers.

There is no hod carrying in Japan. The native builders have a method of transferring mortar which makes it seem more like play than work to the onlooker. The mortar is mixed up in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ball. This man deftly catches the ball and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof. This plan would scarcely work for skyscrapers.

What Botanists Do Not Know.

How water, commonly called sap, necessary to the life of a tree, passes from the roots to the topmost leaf and evaporates is a problem not yet solved by botanists. It is known that the ascent is made chiefly in cavities in the sapwood only, the heart and bark serving other purposes. That is the extent of our knowledge of the matter. Beyond is mere conjecture, and every theory yet advanced has failed to stand the test of experiment.

The Cast Was Made.

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a smart youth the other day as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor.

"Yes, we do."

"You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?"

"Certainly. Don't you see that is our business?"

"Ah, well, cast a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

Intellectual.

"Just fahncy, Weginald, I've forgotten ma cahrd case."

"Nevah mind, deah boy, I'll lend you some of mine."

"But—ah—the name would be different, you know."

"Bah Jove, so it would! What a head you have, Algy!"

Discontent.

Most men spend one-third of their lives trying to make the world different, another third in learning to live in it as it is and the remainder in explaining how much better it used to be.—Washington Times.

The last few hours before a funeral the clock in the house strikes with a tone never noticed before and never apparent again, except on similar occasions.—Atchison Globe.

CLEAN TOWNS.

They Attract Homeseekers and Grow Very Rapidly.

It doesn't cost much and is very little trouble to keep a town clean if the citizens will co-operate and do their share in the matter. And there is no better advertisement for a town. Homeseekers will go to a clean town just as one will go to a clean store to buy his goods.

Of course the schools should be kept clean as an example to the young, and to prevent the lodgment and propagation of disease of any kind the streets and alleys ought to receive more careful attention. The latter especially are too often made the receptacles of all kinds of filth that in summer spreads infection broadcast. In cold weather the nuisance is almost as dangerous.

There must of necessity be a deal of mud and slush this winter on all our sidewalks, but if each householder will exercise a little care in keeping the walk in front of his house properly cleaned the exceedingly unpleasant effects of it may be to a large extent overcome. If attention is given this matter, a necessary walk about town would be a pleasure instead of a regret, and sociability would be promoted. Nothing gives more agreeable first impressions of a city or town than the cleanliness of its streets, stores and public places, and it may draw to us many inhabitants and large investments.

Protection of Street Trees.

If a tree has been well scraped of the cocoons that contain the eggs, it may be protected from the caterpillars that are allowed to develop on neighboring trees by a band of tar or other viscid substance painted around the trunk and renewed from time to time so that it will not get dry. There is no perfect protection, however, since caterpillars suspend themselves by silk fibers of their own spinning and are wafted when thus suspended from an infected to a noninfected tree. An occasional spraying of the tree's leaves with a solution of paris green or london purple will poison the caterpillars without hurting the trees. All these precautions, if persevered in, would soon end the caterpillar pest.

How Billiards Were Invented.

The English are very fond of the game of billiards, and a letter in the British museum gives the origin of the sport. It was invented by a London pawnbroker, whose name was William Kew. Kew not only lent money, but he sold cloth, and for the latter purpose had a yard measure, with which he used to compute the amounts. One day to distract himself he took the three round balls which are the emblems of his trade—they may still be seen in front of certain shops in London—and, placing them on his counter, began to hit them about with his yard measure.

He found it made a pretty game. He got a kind of skill in making one ball glance off the other, and his friends who saw him thus employed called the game Bill's yard. It was soon shortened into billiards. But the yardstick was the instrument with which the balls were knocked about, and difficulty arose as to what to call it. They called it after the name of the pawnbroker—a Kew.—Paris Figaro.

Ten Men and a Safe.

In the subbasement of one of our big life insurance companies is a safe so large that a theatrical company might perform therein. There are three doors, the combinations of whose locks are controlled by ten men. Each man, a high official of the company, is an integral part of the integral whole. In instance: Five men are required to open the outer door, each knowing a fifth part of the entire combination and no more. A, having set the gatings in his combination, is followed in turn by B, C, D and E, when the bolt may be moved. In the same manner the second door is opened by three men in combination and the third by two, in the latter case each being in combination with one or more of the other eight on the outer and second doors. The safe is regarded as safe.—New York Press.

Breaking Glass.

The following is an easy method of breaking glass to any required form: Make a small notch by means of a file on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a tobacco pipe or a rod of iron of about the same size red hot in the fire. Apply the hot iron to the notch and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass in any direction you please. A crack will be made in the glass and will follow the direction of the iron.

BEAUTIFIES THE TOWN.

Valuable Work of an Iowa Improvement Society.

One of the cleanest and prettiest towns in Iowa has been made so chiefly through the efforts of a woman's town improvement association. About 500 children in the schools in this town wear badges to remind them that they have pledged themselves to do what they can to make their town a more healthful and beautiful place to live in. The pledge which the children have signed in the schools was sent out by the Women's Town Improvement association. This association some time ago purchased a large number of metal cans. They were painted a bright red and were placed on the sidewalks of the principal streets near the curb, upon which was printed in plain letters a request that pieces of paper and rubbish be thrown into them instead of into the street. The cans were the means of collecting a large quantity of waste paper, but not all, and daily scraps of paper were seen blown hither and thither with each gust of wind.

The principal thoroughfares have been devoid of rubbish since the children's auxiliary was formed. When a piece of paper is seen, two or three children start in close pursuit. After its capture it is put in the nearest can. At the intersection of three avenues the women went to the expense of sodding and making a handsome green where formerly there was a dusty place in summer and a mudhole in winter. The children in their haste to go from one street to another did not hesitate to run across the triangle. Now the children in the neighborhood vie with one another in beautifying this bit of ground.

The children were given a lecture as to what was expected of them when they signed the pledge, and among other things was that they were not to make bonfires in the woods, in the fields or by the roadside; that they were not to take other people's fruit or pick other people's flowers, and that they were not to run across corners where some one is trying to make the grass grow.

How to Darken Oak Frames.

To darken oak frames sponge them with boiling water to which has been added carbonate of soda in the proportion of an ounce to half a pint, let the wood dry thoroughly, and if not dark enough repeat the process. It is well to test the mixture on a piece of wood before applying it to the frame, for if it is too strong and makes too dark a color it can be diluted with a little more water.

How to Clean Tin Kettles.

Wash with strong soda water and scour with sand, then rub over with whiting moistened with methylated spirit or kerosene. When dry, polish with a leather and dry whiting.

How to Make Potato Omelet.

Allow two tablespoonfuls of cold boiled potatoes, chopped fine, to each egg; make the omelet as for a plain omelet and have ready the potatoes, which have been put into a frying pan with some hot butter, seasoned and shaken over the fire until a nice brown. Give them a sprinkling of finely minced parsley and spread in the omelet just ready to fold.

How to Clean Leather Satchels.

Leather satchels may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in warm water in which a little oxalic acid has been dissolved.